

74VCX162245

Low-Voltage 1.8/2.5/3.3V 16-Bit Transceiver

With 26 Ω Series Resistors on A Outputs
and 3.6 V-Tolerant Inputs and Outputs
(3-State, Non-Inverting)

The 74VCX162245 is an advanced performance, non-inverting 16-bit transceiver. It is designed for very high-speed, very low-power operation in 1.8 V, 2.5 V or 3.3 V systems.

When operating at 2.5 V (or 1.8 V) the part is designed to tolerate voltages it may encounter on either inputs or outputs when interfacing to 3.3 V busses. It is guaranteed to be over-voltage tolerant to 3.6 V.

The VCX162245 is designed with byte control. It can be operated as two separate octals, or with the controls tied together, as a 16-bit wide function. It is designed with 26 Ω series resistors in each of the A outputs to reduce noise. The Transmit/Receive ($T/\bar{R}n$) inputs determine the direction of data flow through the bi-directional transceiver. Transmit (active-HIGH) enables data from A ports to B ports; Receive (active-LOW) enables data from B to A ports. The Output Enable inputs ($\bar{O}En$), when HIGH, disable both A and B ports by placing them in a HIGH Z condition.

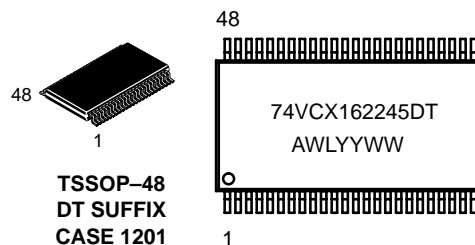
- Designed for Low Voltage Operation: $V_{CC} = 1.65\text{--}3.6\text{ V}$
- 3.6 V Tolerant Inputs and Outputs
- High Speed Operation: 3.4 ns max for 3.0 to 3.6 V
4.3 ns max for 2.3 to 2.7 V
8.6 ns max for 1.65 to 1.95 V
- Static Drive: $\pm 24\text{ mA}$ Drive at 3.0 V
 $\pm 18\text{ mA}$ Drive at 2.3 V
 $\pm 3\text{ mA}$ Drive at 1.65 V
- Supports Live Insertion and Withdrawal
- I_{OFF} Specification Guarantees High Impedance When $V_{CC} = 0\text{ V}$
- Near Zero Static Supply Current in All Three Logic States (20 μA)
Substantially Reduces System Power Requirements
- Latchup Performance Exceeds $\pm 300\text{ mA}$ @ 125°C
- ESD Performance: Human Body Model >2000 V; Machine Model >200 V



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MARKING DIAGRAM



A = Assembly Location
WL = Wafer Lot
YY = Year
WW = Work Week

ORDERING INFORMATION

Device	Package	Shipping
74VCX162245DT	TSSOP	39 / Rail
74VCX162245DTR	TSSOP	2500 / Reel

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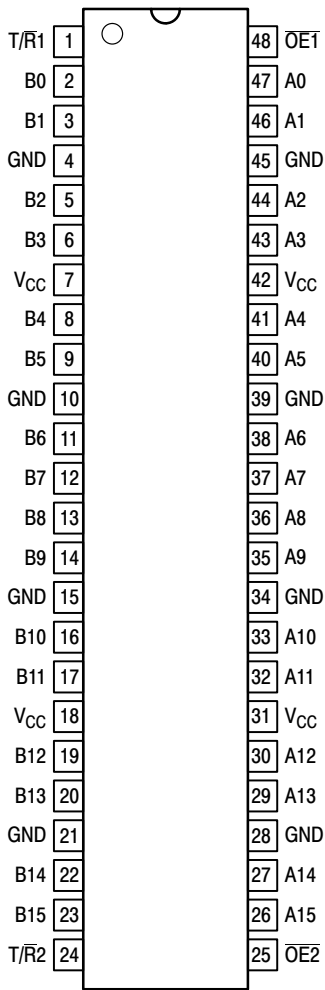


Figure 1. 48-Lead Pinout (Top View)

PIN NAMES

Pins	Function
$\overline{OE}n$	Output Enable Inputs
T/Rn	Transmit/Receive Inputs
A0–A15	Side A Inputs or 3-State Outputs
B0–B15	Side B Inputs or 3-State Outputs

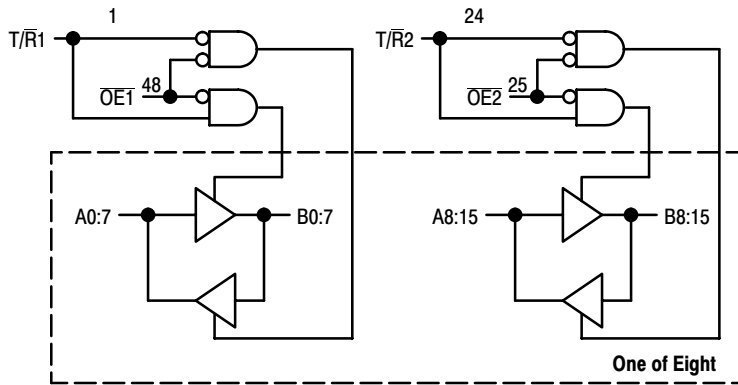
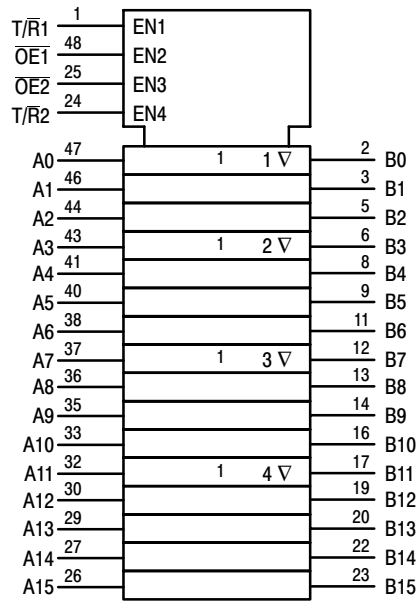


Figure 2. Logic Diagram



Inputs		Outputs	Inputs		Outputs
$\overline{OE}1$	T/R1		$\overline{OE}2$	T/R2	
L	L	Bus B0:7 Data to Bus A0:7	L	L	Bus B8:15 Data to Bus A8:15
L	H	Bus A0:7 Data to Bus B0:7	L	H	Bus A8:15 Data to Bus B8:15
H	X	High Z State on A0:7, B0:7	H	X	High Z State on A8:15, B8:15

H = High Voltage Level; L = Low Voltage Level; X = High or Low Voltage Level and Transitions Are Acceptable

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ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS*

Symbol	Parameter	Value	Condition	Unit
V _{CC}	DC Supply Voltage	-0.5 to +4.6		V
V _I	DC Input Voltage	-0.5 ≤ V _I ≤ +4.6		V
V _O	DC Output Voltage	-0.5 ≤ V _O ≤ +4.6	Output in 3-State	V
		-0.5 ≤ V _O ≤ V _{CC} + 0.5	Note 1.; Outputs Active	V
I _{IK}	DC Input Diode Current	-50	V _I < GND	mA
I _{OK}	DC Output Diode Current	-50	V _O < GND	mA
		+50	V _O > V _{CC}	mA
I _O	DC Output Source/Sink Current	±50		mA
I _{CC}	DC Supply Current Per Supply Pin	±100		mA
I _{GND}	DC Ground Current Per Ground Pin	±100		mA
T _{STG}	Storage Temperature Range	-65 to +150		°C

* Absolute maximum continuous ratings are those values beyond which damage to the device may occur. Exposure to these conditions or conditions beyond those indicated may adversely affect device reliability. Functional operation under absolute-maximum-rated conditions is not implied.

1. I_O absolute maximum rating must be observed.

RECOMMENDED OPERATING CONDITIONS

Symbol	Parameter	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	
V _{CC}	Supply Voltage	Operating	1.65	3.3	3.6	V
		Data Retention Only	1.2	3.3	3.6	
V _I	Input Voltage	-0.3		3.6	V	
V _O	Output Voltage	(Active State)	0		V _{CC}	V
		(3-State)	0		3.6	

A Outputs

I _{OH}	HIGH Level Output Current, V _{CC} = 3.0V – 3.6V			-12	mA
I _{OL}	LOW Level Output Current, V _{CC} = 3.0V – 3.6V			12	mA
I _{OH}	HIGH Level Output Current, V _{CC} = 2.3V – 2.7V			-8	mA
I _{OL}	LOW Level Output Current, V _{CC} = 2.3V – 2.7V			8	mA
I _{OH}	HIGH Level Output Current, V _{CC} = 1.65 – 1.95V			-3	mA
I _{OL}	LOW Level Output Current, V _{CC} = 1.65 – 1.95V			3	mA

B Outputs

I _{OH}	HIGH Level Output Current, V _{CC} = 3.0V – 3.6V			-24	mA
I _{OL}	LOW Level Output Current, V _{CC} = 3.0V – 3.6V			24	mA
I _{OH}	HIGH Level Output Current, V _{CC} = 2.3V – 2.7V			-18	mA
I _{OL}	LOW Level Output Current, V _{CC} = 2.3V – 2.7V			18	mA
I _{OH}	HIGH Level Output Current, V _{CC} = 1.65 – 1.95V			-6	mA
I _{OL}	LOW Level Output Current, V _{CC} = 1.65 – 1.95V			6	mA
T _A	Operating Free-Air Temperature	-40		+85	°C
Δt/ΔV	Input Transition Rise or Fall Rate, V _{IN} from 0.8V to 2.0V, V _{CC} = 3.0V	0		10	ns/V

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DC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Symbol	Characteristic	Condition	$T_A = -40^\circ\text{C to } +85^\circ\text{C}$		Unit
			Min	Max	
V _{IH}	HIGH Level Input Voltage (Note 2.)	$1.65\text{V} \leq V_{CC} < 2.3\text{V}$	$0.65 \times V_{CC}$		V
		$2.3\text{V} \leq V_{CC} \leq 2.7\text{V}$	1.6		
		$2.7\text{V} < V_{CC} \leq 3.6\text{V}$	2.0		
V _{IL}	LOW Level Input Voltage (Note 2.)	$1.65\text{V} \leq V_{CC} < 2.3\text{V}$		$0.35 \times V_{CC}$	V
		$2.3\text{V} \leq V_{CC} \leq 2.7\text{V}$		0.7	
		$2.7\text{V} < V_{CC} \leq 3.6\text{V}$		0.8	
V _{OH}	HIGH Level Output Voltage A Outputs	$1.65\text{V} \leq V_{CC} \leq 3.6\text{V}; I_{OH} = -100\mu\text{A}$	$V_{CC} - 0.2$		V
		$V_{CC} = 1.65\text{V}; I_{OH} = -3\text{mA}$	1.4		
		$V_{CC} = 2.3\text{V}; I_{OH} = -4\text{mA}$	2.0		
		$V_{CC} = 2.3\text{V}; I_{OH} = -6\text{mA}$	1.8		
		$V_{CC} = 2.3\text{V}; I_{OH} = -8\text{mA}$	1.7		
		$V_{CC} = 2.7\text{V}; I_{OH} = -6\text{mA}$	2.2		
		$V_{CC} = 3.0\text{V}; I_{OH} = -8\text{mA}$	2.4		
V _{OH}	HIGH Level Output Voltage B Outputs	$1.65\text{V} \leq V_{CC} \leq 3.6\text{V}; I_{OH} = -100\mu\text{A}$	$V_{CC} - 0.2$		V
		$V_{CC} = 1.65\text{V}; I_{OH} = -6\text{mA}$	1.25		
		$V_{CC} = 2.3\text{V}; I_{OH} = -6\text{mA}$	2.0		
		$V_{CC} = 2.3\text{V}; I_{OH} = -12\text{mA}$	1.8		
		$V_{CC} = 2.3\text{V}; I_{OH} = -18\text{mA}$	1.7		
		$V_{CC} = 2.7\text{V}; I_{OH} = -12\text{mA}$	2.2		
		$V_{CC} = 3.0\text{V}; I_{OH} = -18\text{mA}$	2.4		
V _{OL}	LOW Level Output Voltage A Output	$1.65\text{V} \leq V_{CC} \leq 3.6\text{V}; I_{OL} = 100\mu\text{A}$		0.2	V
		$V_{CC} = 1.65\text{V}; I_{OL} = 3\text{mA}$		0.3	
		$V_{CC} = 2.3\text{V}; I_{OL} = 6\text{mA}$		0.4	
		$V_{CC} = 2.3\text{V}; I_{OL} = 8\text{mA}$		0.6	
		$V_{CC} = 2.7\text{V}; I_{OL} = 6\text{mA}$		0.4	
		$V_{CC} = 3.0\text{V}; I_{OL} = 8\text{mA}$		0.55	
		$V_{CC} = 3.0\text{V}; I_{OL} = 12\text{mA}$		0.8	
V _{OL}	LOW Level Output Voltage B Output	$1.65\text{V} \leq V_{CC} \leq 3.6\text{V}; I_{OL} = 100\mu\text{A}$		0.2	V
		$V_{CC} = 1.65\text{V}; I_{OL} = 6\text{mA}$		0.3	
		$V_{CC} = 2.3\text{V}; I_{OL} = 12\text{mA}$		0.4	
		$V_{CC} = 2.3\text{V}; I_{OL} = 18\text{mA}$		0.6	
		$V_{CC} = 2.7\text{V}; I_{OL} = 12\text{mA}$		0.4	
		$V_{CC} = 3.0\text{V}; I_{OL} = 18\text{mA}$		0.4	
		$V_{CC} = 3.0\text{V}; I_{OL} = 24\text{mA}$		0.55	
I _I	Input Leakage Current	$1.65\text{V} \leq V_{CC} \leq 3.6\text{V}; 0\text{V} \leq V_I \leq 3.6\text{V}$		± 5.0	μA
I _{OZ}	3-State Output Current	$1.65\text{V} \leq V_{CC} \leq 3.6\text{V}; 0\text{V} \leq V_O \leq 3.6\text{V}; V_I = V_{IH} \text{ or } V_{IL}$		± 10	μA
I _{OFF}	Power-Off Leakage Current	$V_{CC} = 0\text{V}; V_I \text{ or } V_O = 3.6\text{V}$		10	μA
I _{CC}	Quiescent Supply Current (Note 3.)	$1.65\text{V} \leq V_{CC} \leq 3.6\text{V}; V_I = \text{GND or } V_{CC}$		20	μA
		$1.65\text{V} \leq V_{CC} \leq 3.6\text{V}; 3.6\text{V} \leq V_I, V_O \leq 3.6\text{V}$		± 20	μA
ΔI_{CC}	Increase in I _{CC} per Input	$2.7\text{V} < V_{CC} \leq 3.6\text{V}; V_{IH} = V_{CC} - 0.6\text{V}$		750	μA

2. These values of V_I are used to test DC electrical characteristics only.

3. Outputs disabled or 3-state only.

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AC CHARACTERISTICS (Note 4.; $t_R = t_F = 2.0ns$; $C_L = 30pF$; $R_L = 500\Omega$)

Symbol	Parameter	Waveform	Limits						Unit
			$T_A = -40^\circ C \text{ to } +85^\circ C$						
			$V_{CC} = 3.0V \text{ to } 3.6V$		$V_{CC} = 2.3V \text{ to } 2.7V$		$V_{CC} = 1.65 \text{ to } 1.95V$		
			Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	
t_{PLH} t_{PHL}	Propagation Delay Input to Output (A > B)	1	0.8 0.8	2.5 2.5	1.0 1.0	3.0 3.0	1.5 1.5	6.0 6.0	ns
t_{PLH} t_{PHL}	Propagation Delay Input to Output (B > A)	1	0.8 0.8	3.4 3.4	1.0 1.0	4.3 4.3	1.5 1.5	8.6 8.6	ns
t_{PZH} t_{PZL}	Output Enable Time to High and Low Level (A > B)	2	0.8 0.8	3.8 3.8	1.0 1.0	4.9 4.9	1.5 1.5	9.3 9.3	ns
t_{PZH} t_{PZL}	Output Enable Time to High and Low Level (B > A)	2	0.8 0.8	4.2 4.2	1.0 1.0	5.7 5.7	1.5 1.5	9.8 9.8	ns
t_{PHZ} t_{PLZ}	Output Disable Time From High and Low Level (A > B)	2	0.8 0.8	3.7 3.7	1.0 1.0	4.2 4.2	1.5 1.5	7.6 7.6	ns
t_{PHZ} t_{PLZ}	Output Disable Time From High and Low Level (B > A)	2	0.8 0.8	4.1 4.1	1.0 1.0	4.8 4.8	1.5 1.5	8.6 8.6	ns
t_{OSHL} t_{OSLH}	Output-to-Output Skew (Note 5.)			0.5 0.5		0.5 0.5		0.75 0.75	ns

4. For $C_L = 50pF$, add approximately 300ps to the AC maximum specification.

5. Skew is defined as the absolute value of the difference between the actual propagation delay for any two separate outputs of the same device. The specification applies to any outputs switching in the same direction, either HIGH-to-LOW (t_{OSHL}) or LOW-to-HIGH (t_{OSLH}); parameter guaranteed by design.

DYNAMIC SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS

Symbol	Characteristic	Condition	$T_A = +25^\circ C$	Unit
			Typ	
V_{OLP}	Dynamic LOW Peak Voltage (A > B) (Note 6.)	$V_{CC} = 1.8V, C_L = 30pF, V_{IH} = V_{CC}, V_{IL} = 0V$	0.25	V
		$V_{CC} = 2.5V, C_L = 30pF, V_{IH} = V_{CC}, V_{IL} = 0V$	0.6	
		$V_{CC} = 3.3V, C_L = 30pF, V_{IH} = V_{CC}, V_{IL} = 0V$	0.8	
V_{OLP}	Dynamic LOW Peak Voltage (B > A) (Note 6.)	$V_{CC} = 1.8V, C_L = 30pF, V_{IH} = V_{CC}, V_{IL} = 0V$	0.15	V
		$V_{CC} = 2.5V, C_L = 30pF, V_{IH} = V_{CC}, V_{IL} = 0V$	0.25	
		$V_{CC} = 3.3V, C_L = 30pF, V_{IH} = V_{CC}, V_{IL} = 0V$	0.35	
V_{OLV}	Dynamic LOW Valley Voltage (A > B) (Note 6.)	$V_{CC} = 1.8V, C_L = 30pF, V_{IH} = V_{CC}, V_{IL} = 0V$	-0.25	V
		$V_{CC} = 2.5V, C_L = 30pF, V_{IH} = V_{CC}, V_{IL} = 0V$	-0.6	
		$V_{CC} = 3.3V, C_L = 30pF, V_{IH} = V_{CC}, V_{IL} = 0V$	-0.8	
V_{OLV}	Dynamic LOW Valley Voltage (B > A) (Note 6.)	$V_{CC} = 1.8V, C_L = 30pF, V_{IH} = V_{CC}, V_{IL} = 0V$	-0.15	V
		$V_{CC} = 2.5V, C_L = 30pF, V_{IH} = V_{CC}, V_{IL} = 0V$	-0.25	
		$V_{CC} = 3.3V, C_L = 30pF, V_{IH} = V_{CC}, V_{IL} = 0V$	-0.35	
V_{OHV}	Dynamic HIGH Valley Voltage (A > B) (Note 7.)	$V_{CC} = 1.8V, C_L = 30pF, V_{IH} = V_{CC}, V_{IL} = 0V$	1.5	V
		$V_{CC} = 2.5V, C_L = 30pF, V_{IH} = V_{CC}, V_{IL} = 0V$	1.9	
		$V_{CC} = 3.3V, C_L = 30pF, V_{IH} = V_{CC}, V_{IL} = 0V$	2.2	
V_{OHV}	Dynamic HIGH Valley Voltage (B > A) (Note 7.)	$V_{CC} = 1.8V, C_L = 30pF, V_{IH} = V_{CC}, V_{IL} = 0V$	1.55	V
		$V_{CC} = 2.5V, C_L = 30pF, V_{IH} = V_{CC}, V_{IL} = 0V$	2.05	
		$V_{CC} = 3.3V, C_L = 30pF, V_{IH} = V_{CC}, V_{IL} = 0V$	2.65	

6. Number of outputs defined as "n". Measured with "n-1" outputs switching from HIGH-to-LOW or LOW-to-HIGH. The remaining output is measured in the LOW state.

7. Number of outputs defined as "n". Measured with "n-1" outputs switching from HIGH-to-LOW or LOW-to-HIGH. The remaining output is measured in the HIGH state.

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CAPACITIVE CHARACTERISTICS

Symbol	Parameter	Condition	Typical	Unit
C_{IN}	Input Capacitance	Note 8.	6	pF
C_{OUT}	Output Capacitance	Note 8.	7	pF
C_{PD}	Power Dissipation Capacitance	Note 8., 10MHz	20	pF

8. $V_{CC} = 1.8, 2.5$ or $3.3V$; $V_I = 0V$ or V_{CC} .

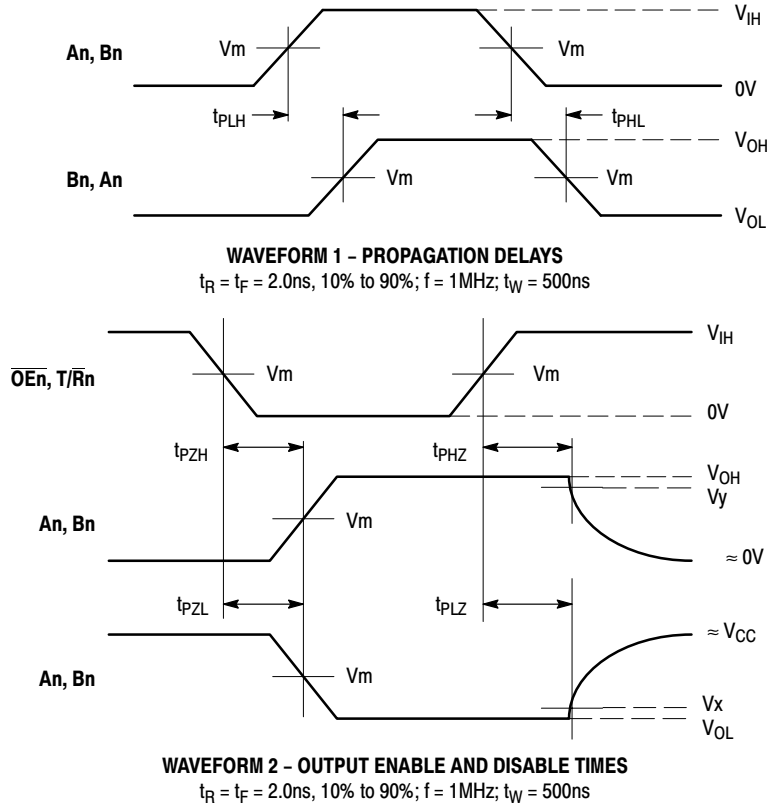
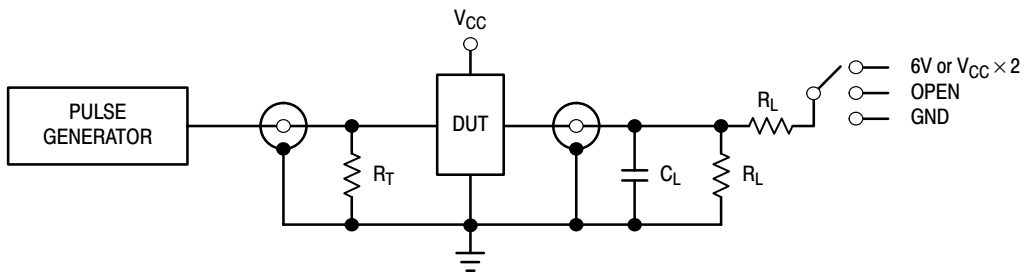


Figure 3. AC Waveforms

Symbol	V_{CC}		
	$3.3V \pm 0.3V$	$2.5V \pm 0.2V$	$1.8V \pm 0.15V$
V_{IH}	2.7V	V_{CC}	V_{CC}
V_m	1.5V	$V_{CC}/2$	$V_{CC}/2$
V_x	$V_{OL} + 0.3V$	$V_{OL} + 0.15V$	$V_{OL} + 0.15V$
V_y	$V_{OH} - 0.3V$	$V_{OH} - 0.15V$	$V_{OH} - 0.15V$

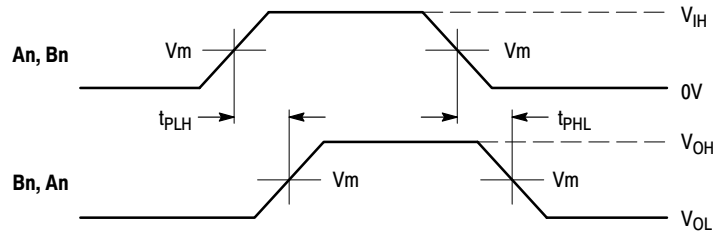


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TEST	SWITCH
t_{PLH} , t_{PHL}	Open
t_{PZL} , t_{PLZ}	6V at $V_{CC} = 3.3 \pm 0.3V$; $V_{CC} \times 2$ at $V_{CC} = 2.5 \pm 0.2V$; $1.8V \pm 0.15V$
t_{PZH} , t_{PHZ}	GND

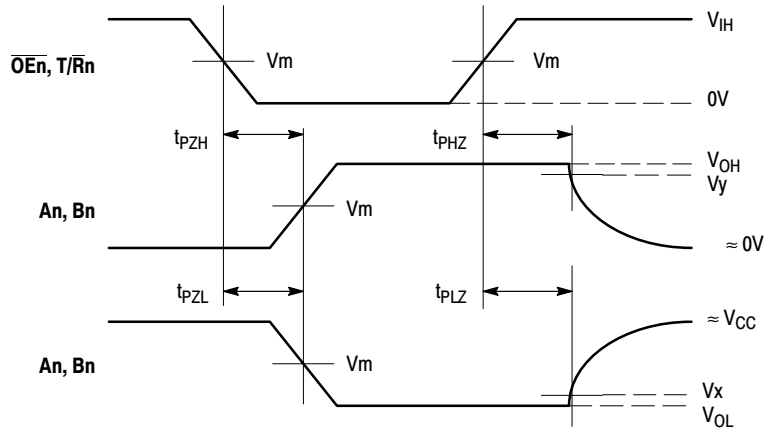
$C_L = 30pF$ or equivalent (Includes jig and probe capacitance)
 $R_L = 500\Omega$ or equivalent
 $R_T = Z_{OUT}$ of pulse generator (typically 50Ω)

Figure 4. Test Circuit



WAVEFORM 3 - PROPAGATION DELAYS

$t_R = t_F = 2.0ns$, 10% to 90%; $f = 1MHz$; $t_W = 500ns$



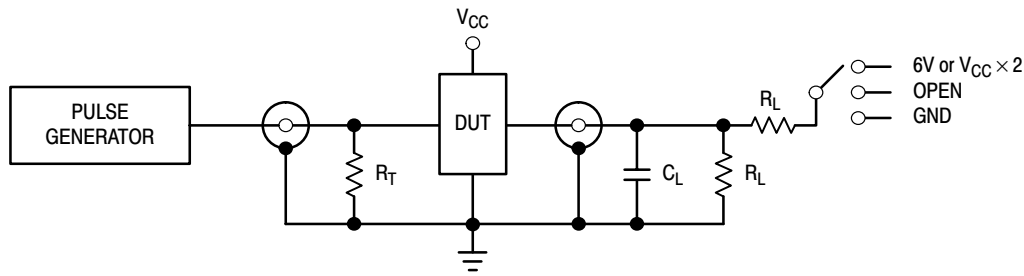
WAVEFORM 4 - OUTPUT ENABLE AND DISABLE TIMES

$t_R = t_F = 2.0ns$, 10% to 90%; $f = 1MHz$; $t_W = 500ns$

Figure 5. AC Waveforms

Symbol	V_{CC}	
	$3.3V \pm 0.3V$	$2.7V$
V_{IH}	$2.7V$	$2.7V$
V_m	$1.5V$	$1.5V$
V_x	$V_{OL} + 0.3V$	$V_{OL} + 0.3V$
V_y	$V_{OH} - 0.3V$	$V_{OH} - 0.3V$

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TEST	SWITCH
t_{PLH} , t_{PHL}	Open
t_{PZL} , t_{PLZ}	6V at $V_{CC} = 3.3 \pm 0.3V$; $V_{CC} \times 2$ at $V_{CC} = 2.5 \pm 0.2V$; $1.8 \pm 0.15V$
t_{PZH} , t_{PHZ}	GND

$C_L = 50pF$ or equivalent (Includes jig and probe capacitance)

$R_L = 500\Omega$ or equivalent

$R_T = Z_{OUT}$ of pulse generator (typically 50Ω)

Figure 6. Test Circuit

AC CHARACTERISTICS ($t_R = t_F = 2.0ns$; $C_L = 50pF$; $R_L = 500\Omega$)

Symbol	Parameter	Waveform	Limits				Unit
			$T_A = -40^\circ C$ to $+85^\circ C$				
			$V_{CC} = 3.0V$ to $3.6V$		$V_{CC} = 2.7V$		
			Min	Max	Min	Max	
t_{PLH} t_{PHL}	Propagation Delay Input to Output (A > B)	3	1.0 1.0	3.0 3.0		3.6 3.6	ns
t_{PLH} t_{PHL}	Propagation Delay Input to Output (B > A)	3	1.0 1.0	4.2 4.2		4.7 4.7	ns
t_{PZH} t_{PZL}	Output Enable Time to High and Low Level (A > B)	4	1.0 1.0	4.4 4.4		5.4 5.4	ns
t_{PZH} t_{PZL}	Output Enable Time to High and Low Level (B > A)	4	1.0 1.0	5.6 5.6		6.7 6.7	ns
t_{PHZ} t_{PLZ}	Output Disable Time From High and Low Level (A > B)	4	1.0 1.0	4.1 4.1		4.6 4.6	ns
t_{PHZ} t_{PLZ}	Output Disable Time From High and Low Level (B > A)	4	1.0 1.0	5.5 5.5		5.7 5.7	ns
t_{OSHL} t_{OSLH}	Output-to-Output Skew (Note 9.)			0.5 0.5		0.5 0.5	ns

9. Skew is defined as the absolute value of the difference between the actual propagation delay for any two separate outputs of the same device. The specification applies to any outputs switching in the same direction, either HIGH-to-LOW (t_{OSHL}) or LOW-to-HIGH (t_{OSLH}); parameter guaranteed by design.

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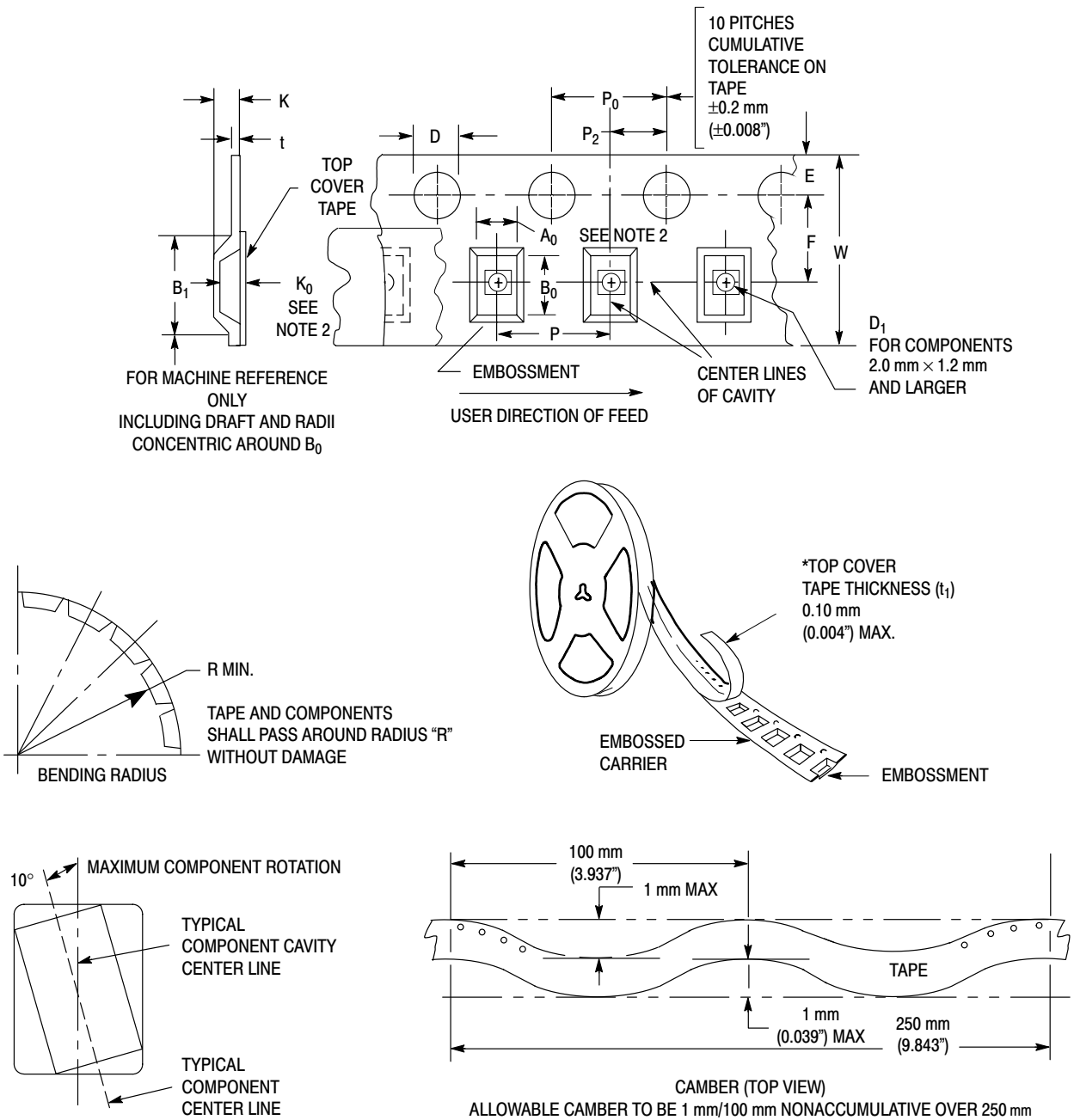


Figure 7. Carrier Tape Specifications

EMBOSSED CARRIER DIMENSIONS (See Notes 1 and 2)

Tape Size	B_1 Max	D	D_1	E	F	K	P	P_0	P_2	R	T	W
24mm	20.1mm (0.791")	1.5 + 0.1mm -0.0 (0.059 +0.004" -0.0)	1.5mm Min (0.060")	1.75 \pm 0.1 mm (0.069 \pm 0.004")	11.5 \pm 0.10 mm (0.453 \pm 0.004")	11.9 mm Max (0.468")	16.0 \pm 0.1 mm (0.63 \pm 0.004")	4.0 \pm 0.1 mm (0.157 \pm 0.004")	2.0 \pm 0.1 mm (0.079 \pm 0.004")	30 mm (1.18")	0.6 mm (0.024")	24.3 mm (0.957")

1. Metric Dimensions Govern—English are in parentheses for reference only.
2. A_0 , B_0 , and K_0 are determined by component size. The clearance between the components and the cavity must be within 0.05 mm min to 0.50 mm max. The component cannot rotate more than 10° within the determined cavity

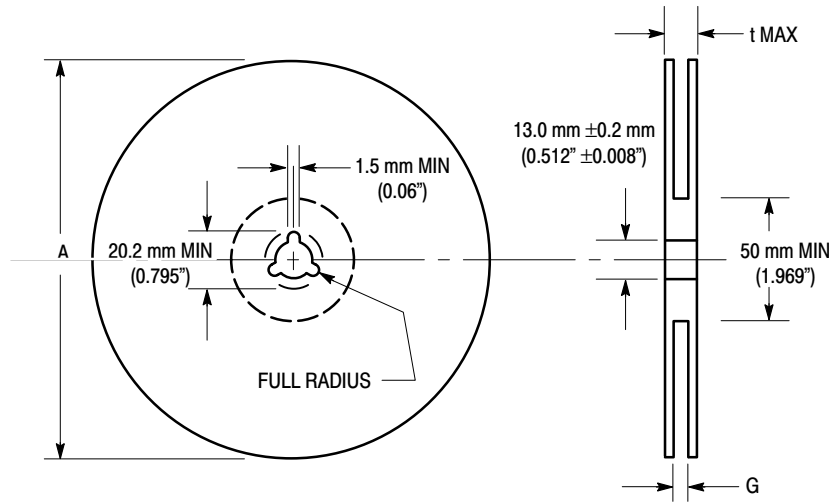


Figure 8. Reel Dimensions

REEL DIMENSIONS

Tape Size	A Max	G	t Max
24 mm	360 mm (14.173")	24.4 mm + 2.0 mm, -0.0 (0.961" + 0.078", -0.00)	30.4 mm (1.197")

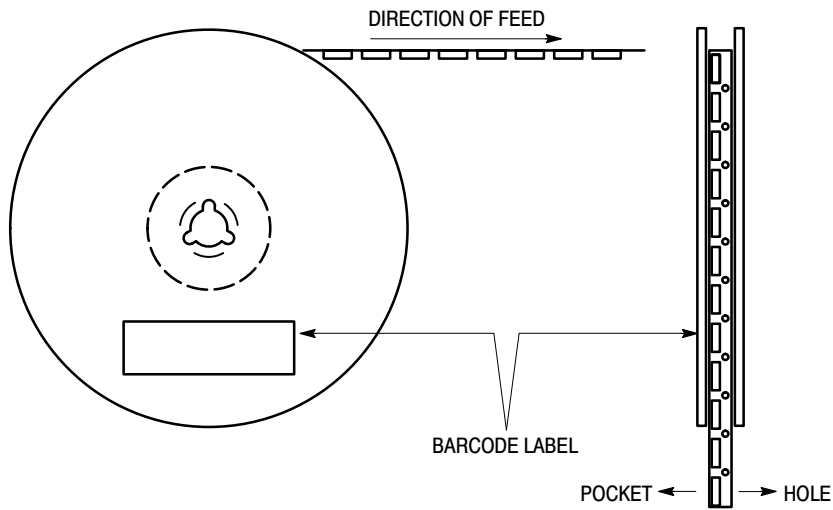


Figure 9. Reel Winding Direction

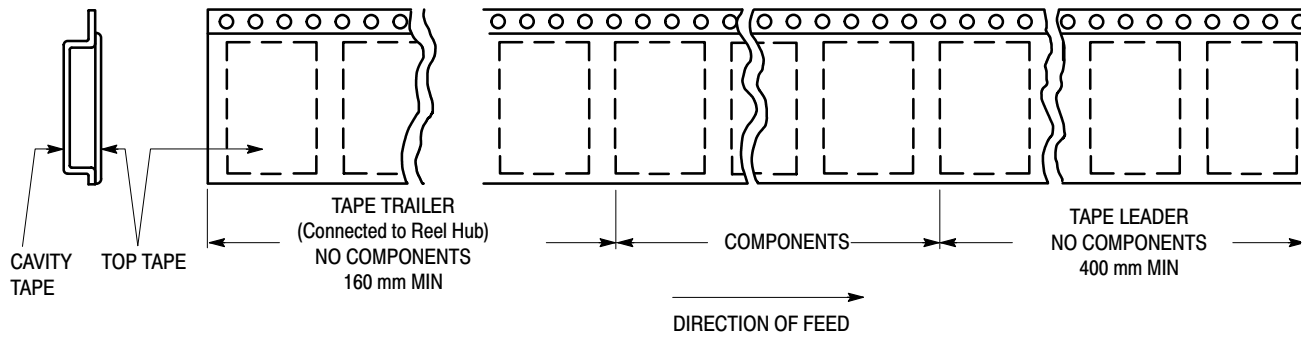


Figure 10. Tape Ends for Finished Goods

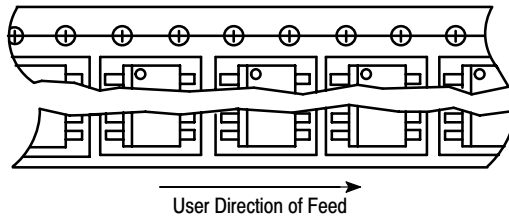
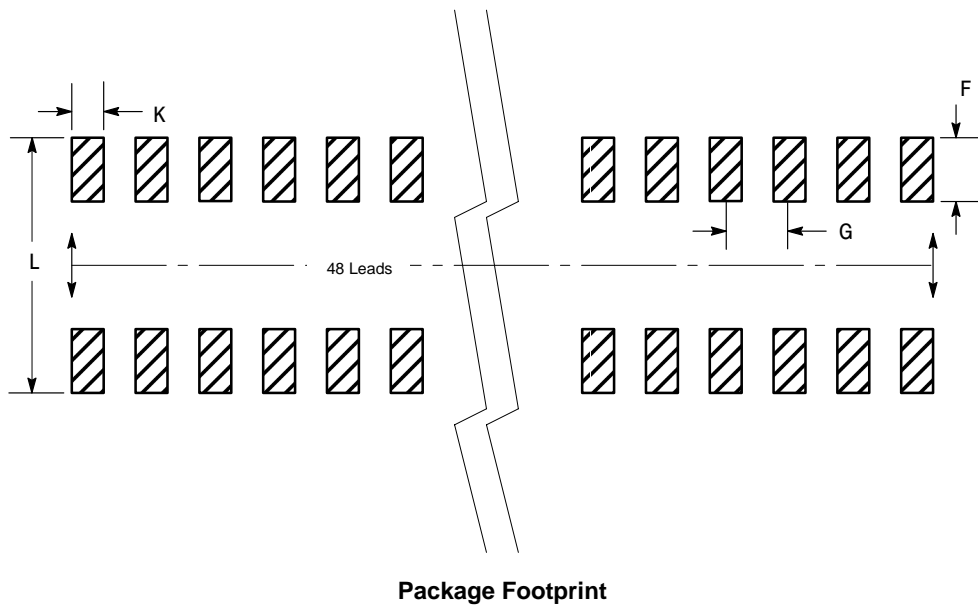


Figure 11. Reel Configuration



Package Footprint

